

Annapolis, Feb. 25, 1775.
AS numbers of the inhabitants of
Arundel county, stand indebted to the
quit-rents which became due on the
September last. This is therefore to inform
that neglect or refusal to inform
ances at or before the 25th day of March
that I shall be obliged to take such steps
as may be necessary for the recovery of the same.
WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

horse, Smiling Tom, a beautiful full
to Fearnought, or any other horse on
ant.

a high perfection for covering mares this
Charles county, at the subscriber's plan-
tation, near Cedar Point, at twenty
guinea the season, or two guineas
the money be paid within four weeks after
the mare is put to the horse; if it be not
time, it will be a guinea and a half the
three guineas insurance; for the conve-
nient near me who send mares, I will take
delivered at my house or landing at the
from such as have it not in their power.
Smiling Tom is 25 hands and almost
fine chestnut, beautifully marked, re-
solute and getting fine colts, and of
that seeing the horse is his best recom-
mendation. His pedigree and performance are in
America, and may be seen by apply-
ing to the subscriber.

He amiss to inform the public, that after
Smiling Tom will not cover at less than
a leap, three guineas the season and six
guineas such mares as insure this season and
foal, such may be sent again every
they prove with foal, as no money will be
have as good pasturage for mares as any
at 25 6d per week, and all imaginable
taken of them, but will not be answer-
ed may get away, and as no road or path
ough my pasture, which is almost fur-
water, there is little or no danger of it.
J. SMYTH

public auction, on the 12th day of June
next,

lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, sit-
ing and being in Harford county, con-
sisting of three miles from the chapel, the same
the lower cross roads, and twelve miles
they will be sold in four lots or divi-
consisting of near three hundred acres,
of land called Arabia Petrea, near one
and the rest in wood land, being the part
and extending across the tract to
the second consisting of nearly the same
od land and cleared land as the former
and extending also a cross the tract
which there is a good seat for a mill,
ended for a mill seat, containing about
Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of
called Convenience, lying on each
of Deer creek, and including the
buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill
thereon at a small expence.—The last
two tracts of land called Rough Stone
right, and containing near three hun-
dred land in general lies high and healthy,
and watered, adapted to farming in a
neighbourhood, convenient to market and
of religious worship of different per-
sons of the land may be seen at John
the premises, William Buchanan's at
a, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa.
ale, and the title will be made known
of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and
BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

the subscriber has repeatedly in a
and private manner, earnestly but un-
succeeded a payment of all sums of money
him, by bond, note, or on open ac-
counts gives this further and last notice, that
shall not be discharged by the sit-
text, or otherwise settled to his satis-
faction, will be put into a lawyer's hands,
by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.
for building a new church in the
Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give
old church, will be pulled down ex-
cept the infant, and all persons desirous
of the said church as have been cred-
ited expence, or willing to remove the
are desired to meet the trustees at the
at day. Subscribers are desired to
on money to Mr. Thomas Gage.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.
from the subscriber the 10th instant, a
low named Jeffery, of a yellow com-
plexion, impudent in his speech, aged about
out 3 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on a
green Well cotton jacket and breeches,
yarn stockings, country shoes had with
change his shoes having other cloths.
bring the said negro to the subscriber
town, in the Maryland county, or secure
anner so that he can be had again, shall
be rewarded; and if taken 40 miles
beyond the county, shall be rewarded
twenty dollars. JOSEPH IRELAND.
masters of vessels are hereby warned
to carry the said negro off.

Annapolis, April 25, 1775.
tribe has upon hand about seven hun-
dred first cost of goods, which he will
sell in exceedingly low terms.
ROBERT BUCHANAN.

GREEN

(XXX YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 155)

1775

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1, 1775.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Captain John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in six weeks; by him we learn that all the acts depending in parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the royal assent; and that the packet for this port, was to sail the day after him. The only paragraph worthy notice, (that we have either room or time to insert) we find in the papers as late from London as the 1st April, are as follows, viz.

WESTMINSTER, April 1.

THIS day's Gazette contains a proclamation of the States General of the united provinces, prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores from Holland in English, foreign, or Dutch ships, to the British plantations in America, for six months.

Yesterday at one o'clock, Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleson, and Mr. Bridgen, from the committee of North American merchants, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the petition of the merchants of the city of London, trading to North-America; which his Majesty received very graciously.

It is strongly reported in the city, that the ministry have received within these two days some very alarming intelligence from our ambassador at Berlin. It is also said that his Prussian Majesty has an eye upon Hanover till he is paid the three millions of subsidy due to him ever since Lord Chatham went out of administration, and which Lord Butte, who succeeded Lord Chatham, peremptorily refused to pay.

L O N D O N, April 1.

In the lower assembly on Monday night a motion was made for a bill to suspend the Boston port-bill for three years; also for a bill to suspend the act for the administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay for two years. Both motions passed in the negative, without a division.

A motion was also made for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the act for regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay for three years. Passed in the negative.

A motion was likewise made, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders that letters of requisition be written to the several provinces of America, to make provision for the defence and protection of the said colonies, &c. and that his Majesty will be pleased to order all such addresses as he shall receive in answer to such requisitions to be laid before the house. Passed in the negative.

A motion was made on Monday in the lower assembly, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the poor, observing that it was an object of the highest importance to the kingdom, and object of the highest importance to the house to every article in it, and to its whole progress. Leave being given, another member, with an introductory speech, presented the heads of a bill, for reference to a committee.

House of Commons, March 27.

This day the house was well attended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Rice was sent with a message to the house of lords desiring an immediate conference with their Lordships in the painted chamber. The managers names were then called over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their Lordships for restraining the trade, and prohibiting the fishery of Massachusetts Bay, &c. on the banks of Newfoundland, together with the reasons for the commons having disagreed to some of the amendments made to said bill by their Lordships.

At half after four Mr. Hartly rose and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore by royal requisition. It, he says, will be evident, that if the present propositions are over-ruled, whatever charges of infidelity may be made against America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent designs may be with justice imputed.

He was seconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and answered by Lord North, who declined giving any specific or direct answer to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Hartly.

The question was put at half after seven o'clock, which passed in the negative without a division.

House of Commons, March 30.

At 3 o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the committee to the bill for restraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The house was very full, and long debates were expected, but nothing was said but a few words by Capt. Luttrell, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretell, that it would answer no good purpose but one, that of bringing disgrace and ruin on its framers and abettors.

Lord North, after replying shortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of necessity, offering a clause to extend the bill to the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware. The clause was contained in the following words, "That during the continuance of this act no goods shall be shipped from the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, but to the places therein before-mentioned." A few observations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay even without enquiry. The clause, however, with the other amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to by the house without any further opposition; and the bill was

ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

C A M B R I D G E, May 12.

Copy of a letter to his Excellency Gen. Gage, from the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq; governor of his Majesty's colony of Connecticut, in behalf of the general assembly of said colony.

S I R, dated Hartford, April 23, 1775.

THE alarming situation of public affairs in this country and the late unfortunate transactions in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have induced the general assembly of this colony, now sitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency and to desire me, in their name, to write to you relative to these very interesting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province; and esteem themselves bound by the strongest ties of friendship, as well as of common interest, to regard, with attention, whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be surprised that your first arrival at Boston with a body of his Majesty's troops, for the declared purpose of carrying into execution, certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehension, were unconstitutional and oppressive, should have given the good people of this colony a very just and general alarm; your subsequent proceedings in fortifying the town of Boston, and other military preparations greatly increased their apprehension for the safety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned spectators of their sufferings in that which they esteemed the common cause of this country; but the late hostile and secret inroads of some of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violence they have committed, have driven them almost into a state of desperation. They feel now not only for their friends but for themselves, and their dearest interests and connections. We wish not to exaggerate, we are not sure of every part of our information; but by the best intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late transaction was a most unprovoked attack upon the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects; and it is represented to us, that such outrages have been committed as would disgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, so highly famed for humanity as well as bravery: It is feared therefore, that we are devoted to destruction, and that you have it in command and intention to ravage and desolate the country. If this is not the case, permit us to ask, why have these outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boston now shut up? And to what end are all the hostile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of fresh destinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of civil war; but at the same time we beg leave to assure your excellency, that as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, so they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them. Be so good therefore as to explain yourself upon this most important subject, as far as is consistent with your duty to our common sovereign. Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? By that humanity which constitutes so amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our sovereign, and by the glory of the British empire, we entreat you to prevent it, if it be possible; surely it is to be hoped that the temperate wisdom of the empire, might even yet find expedients to restore peace, that to all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities. Certainly this is an event most devoutly to be wished for; and will it not be consistent with your duty to suspend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at least till the result of some further deliberations may be known. The importance of the occasion will, we doubt not, sufficiently apologize for the earnestness with which we address you, and any seeming impropriety which may attend it; as well as induce you to give us the most explicit and favourable answer in your power.

I am, with great esteem and respect,

In behalf of the general assembly, Sir, &c.

(signed) JON. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq;

His Excellency General Gage's answer to the foregoing letter.

S I R, dated Boston, May 3d, 1775.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last, in behalf of the general assembly of your colony, relative to the alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late transactions in this province: That this situation is greatly alarming, and that these transactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wisher for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this province. The intimate connection and strong ties of friendship between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former, to interpose their good offices to convince the latter of the impropriety of their past conduct, and to persuade them to return to their allegiance, and to seek redress of any supposed grievances, in those decent and constitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be successful.

That troops should be employed for the purpose of protecting the magistrates in the execution of their duty, when opposed with violence, is not a new thing in the

English or any other government: That any acts of the British parliament are unconstitutional or oppressive, I am not to suppose; if any such there are, in the apprehension of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had sought relief, only in the way which the constitution, their reason, and their interest pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boston, or making any other military preparations, when you are assured, that previous to my taking these steps, such was the open threats, and such the warlike preparations throughout this province as rendered it my indispensable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majesty's troops under my command, against all hostile attempts. The intelligence you seem to have received, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious, and contrary to the true state of facts; the troops disclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accused, so contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greatest pains to discover if any were committed; and have found examples of their tenderness both to the young and the old, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity. It is very possible that in firing into houses, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women, or children may have suffered, but if any such thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undesigned. I have no command to ravage and desolate the country, and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it, upon the sea-ports, which are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information I enclose you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indisputable honour and veracity, who were eye-witnesses of all the transactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but such as they have thought proper to publish themselves; and to that end the post has been stopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by these means the most injurious and inflammatory accounts have been spread throughout the continent, which has served to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the resolves of the provincial congress breathed nothing but war, when those two great and essential prerogatives of the king, the levying of troops and disposing of the public monies, were wrested from him; and when magazines were forming by an assembly of men, unknown to the constitution, for the declared purpose of levying war against the king, you must acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity to prevent, if possible, the calamities of civil war, by destroying such magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You ask why is the town of Boston now shut up? I can only refer you for an answer to those bodies of armed men who now surround the town, and prevent all access to it. The hostile preparations you mention, are such as the conduct of the people of this province, has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of those under my command.

You assure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their sovereign; I wish the people of this province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration. You enquire, is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? I answer, I hope there is; the king and parliament seem to hold out terms of reconciliation, consistent with the honour and interest of Great Britain, and the rights and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readiness to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majesty adds, it is his ardent wish that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his subjects in America: I must add likewise the resolution of the 27th February, on the grand dispute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themselves, under certain conditions; here is surely a foundation for an accommodation, so people who wish a reconciliation rather than a destructive war, between countries so nearly connected by the ties of blood and interest; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and still are, intent only on shedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable sentiments of my personal character, and assure you, as it has been my constant wish and endeavour hitherto, so I shall continue to exert my utmost efforts, to protect all his Majesty's liege subjects under my care, in their persons and property. You ask, whether it will not be consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the king's troops, and many others of the king's subjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and necessities of life with which the country abounds; but it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people, when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects; but on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them, against every species of violence and oppression.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

Hon. Governor Trumbull.

The general assembly of Connecticut have resolved, "That an embargo be laid upon the exportation out of that colony, by water, of wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, live cattle, peas, beans, bread, flour, and every kind